

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 U.S. ETHERNET INNOVATIONS, LLC,

4 No. C 10-3724 CW

5 Plaintiff,

6 v.

7 ACER, INC.; ACER AMERICA  
8 CORPORATION; APPLE, INC.; ASUS  
9 COMPUTER INTERNATIONAL; ASUSTEK  
10 COMPUTER, INC.; DELL, INC.;  
11 FUJITSU, LTD.; FUJITSU AMERICA,  
12 INC.; GATEWAY, INC.; HEWLETT  
13 PACKARD CO.; SONY CORPORATION;  
14 SONY CORPORATION OF AMERICA; SONY  
15 ELECTRONICS INC.; TOSHIBA  
16 CORPORATION; TOSHIBA AMERICA,  
17 INC.; and TOSHIBA AMERICA  
18 INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.,

ORDER DENYING  
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION  
FOR LEAVE TO  
ASSERT CLAIMS  
AGAINST THIRD  
PARTY DEFENDANTS  
SILICON INTEGRATED  
SYSTEMS, INC. AND  
ORACLE CORPORATION  
(Docket No. 754)  
AND GRANTING  
SILICON INTEGRATED  
SYSTEMS  
CORPORATION'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS  
AND QUASH (Docket  
No. 731)

19 Defendants,

20 INTEL CORPORATION; NVIDIA  
21 CORPORATION; MARVELL  
22 SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.; AHEROS  
23 COMMUNICATIONS, INC.; and  
24 BROADCOM CORPORATION,

25 Intervenors.

26 Plaintiff U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC (USEI) moves for  
27 leave to assert claims alleging infringement of United States  
28 Patent Nos. 5,307,459, 5,434,872, 5,732,094, and 5,299,313 against  
Third Party Defendants Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation  
(SiS) and Oracle Corporation. Oracle opposes the motion. SiS has  
not filed a response to the motion. Silicon Integrated Systems  
Corporation (Taiwan) (SIS-TW) moves to dismiss the third party  
complaint filed against it by Third-Party Plaintiffs ASUSTek

1 Computer Inc. (ASUSTek) and ASUS Computer International (ACI).  
2 ASUSTek and ACI oppose SiS-TW's motion.

3 For the reasons set forth below, the Court DENIES USEI's  
4 motion and GRANTS SiS-TW's motion.

5 I. SiS-TW's motion to dismiss

6 A. Personal jurisdiction

7 Under Rule 12(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
8 a defendant may move to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction.  
9 The plaintiff then bears the burden of demonstrating that the  
10 court has jurisdiction. Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.,  
11 374 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004). To satisfy this burden, the  
12 plaintiff "need only demonstrate facts that if true would support  
13 jurisdiction over the defendant." Ballard v. Savage, 65 F.3d  
14 1495, 1498 (9th Cir. 1995). Uncontroverted allegations in the  
15 complaint must be taken as true. AT&T v. Compagnie Bruxelles  
16 Lambert, 94 F.3d 586, 588 (9th Cir. 1996). However, the court may  
17 not assume the truth of such allegations if they are contradicted  
18 by affidavit. Data Disc, Inc. v. Systems Technology Assocs.,  
19 Inc., 557 F.2d 1280, 1284 (9th Cir. 1977). If the plaintiff also  
20 submits admissible evidence, conflicts in the evidence must be  
21 resolved in the plaintiff's favor. AT&T, 94 F.3d at 588.

22 There are two independent limitations on a court's power to  
23 exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant: the  
24 applicable state personal jurisdiction rule and constitutional  
25 principles of due process. Sher v. Johnson, 911 F.2d 1357, 1361  
26 (9th Cir. 1990); Data Disc, Inc., 557 F.2d at 1286. Because  
27 California's jurisdictional statute is co-extensive with federal  
28 due process requirements, jurisdictional inquiries under state law

1 and federal due process standards merge into one analysis. Rano  
2 v. Sipa Press, Inc., 987 F.2d 580, 587 (9th Cir. 1993).

3 The exercise of jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant  
4 violates the protections created by the due process clause unless  
5 the defendant has sufficient "minimum contacts" with the forum  
6 state that the exercise of jurisdiction "does not offend  
7 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice." Int'l  
8 Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945).

9 Personal jurisdiction may be either general or specific.  
10 ASUSTek and ACI assert that both exist here. General jurisdiction  
11 exists when the defendant maintains significant contacts with the  
12 forum state, even if the cause of action is unrelated to those  
13 contacts. Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall, 466  
14 U.S. 408, 414 (1984). Specific jurisdiction, in contrast, exists  
15 when the cause of action arises out of the defendant's contacts  
16 with the forum state, even if those contacts are isolated and  
17 sporadic. Data Disc, 557 F.2d at 1287.

18 1. General jurisdiction

19 "'A court may assert general jurisdiction over foreign  
20 (sister-state or foreign-country) corporations to hear any and all  
21 claims against them when their affiliations with the State are so  
22 "continuous and systematic" as to render them essentially at home  
23 in the forum State.'" Mavrix Photo, Inc. v. Brand Techs., Inc.,  
24 647 F.3d 1218, 1223-1224 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting Goodyear Dunlop  
25 Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown, 131 S. Ct. 2846, 2851 (2011)).  
26 "For general jurisdiction to exist, a defendant must engage in  
27 'continuous and systematic general business contacts' . . . that  
28 'approximate physical presence' in the forum state . . . ." Id.

1 at 1223-24 (internal citations omitted). The standard is an  
2 "exacting" one and "is met only by 'continuous corporate  
3 operations within a state [that are] thought so substantial and of  
4 such a nature as to justify suit against [the defendant] on causes  
5 of action arising from dealings entirely distinct from those  
6 activities.'" Id. at 1224 (citation omitted, (alterations in  
7 original). "To determine whether a nonresident defendant's  
8 contacts are sufficiently substantial, continuous, and systematic,  
9 we consider their '[l]ongevity, continuity, volume, economic  
10 impact, physical presence, and integration into the state's  
11 regulatory or economic markets.'" Id. (quoting Tuazon v. R.J.  
12 Reynolds Tobacco Co., 433 F.3d 1163, 1172 (9th Cir. 2006)). The  
13 Ninth Circuit has observed that the "Supreme Court has found  
14 general personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant in  
15 only one case." Id. (citing Perkins v. Benguet Consol. Mining  
16 Co., 342 U.S. 437, 447-48 (1952)).

17 SiS-TW asserts that it is a Taiwanese corporation and is a  
18 separate legal entity than Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation  
19 (USA) (SiS-USA). It argues that the Court is unable to assert  
20 personal jurisdiction over it based simply on the relationship  
21 between it and SiS-USA, which is a California corporation.<sup>1</sup>

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25 <sup>1</sup> The Court notes that ASUSTek and ACI have not brought  
26 claims against SiS-USA in their third party complaint. In their  
27 pleading, ASUSTek and ACI have asserted claims against a single  
28 party, "Silicon Integrated Systems Corp.," which they allege to be  
a "Taiwanese company with a principal place of business" in  
Taiwan. Third-Party Compl. ¶ 5. They allege that this entity "is  
registered in California to do business," id. at ¶ 6, but do not  
purport to bring claims against a California company.

1 SiS-TW has filed a declaration attesting to the following  
2 facts, among others. Its operations are based solely in Taiwan,  
3 it does not have an office in California and it does not have any  
4 employees, officers, directors or managing agents located in  
5 California or elsewhere in the United States. Chen Decl. ¶¶ 3-4,  
6 6. It is not registered to do business and does not have a  
7 mailing address in California or the United States. Id. at ¶¶ 5,  
8 7. It does not own property, pay taxes or file tax returns in  
9 California or the United States, does not have assets or service  
10 locations in those areas and does not sell the products at issue  
11 there. Id. at ¶¶ 9-12.

12 SiS-TW attests that it entered into a purchase order  
13 agreement with ASUSTeK, which is also a Taiwanese company, in  
14 Taiwan, and sold and delivered its products to ASUSTeK there or in  
15 China. Id. at ¶¶ 13-14, 21; Third-Party Compl. ¶ 5. It also  
16 states that it has no control or direction over where ASUSTeK  
17 sells its products and that, while it "is aware that ASUSTeK sells  
18 its products worldwide including the United States in general,  
19 SiS-TW has no knowledge as to where ASUSTeK specifically sells its  
20 products in the United States." Chen Decl. ¶ 16.

21 As to its relationship with SiS-USA, SiS-TW states that it  
22 "is the grandparent organization of SiS-USA in a chain of  
23 companies," specifically that SiS-USA is a wholly-owned subsidiary  
24 of a Cayman Islands company that is in turn a wholly-owned  
25 subsidiary of SiS-TW. Id. at ¶ 27. It attests that the two  
26 entities maintain separate business records, external CPAs and  
27 bank accounts. Id. at ¶ 28.

1 ASUSTeK and ACI do not contest "that a subsidiary's contacts  
2 with California do not, standing alone, confer jurisdiction on a  
3 parent corporation" but contend that SIS-TW has "taken over the  
4 role of the US entity" and now has sufficient minimum contacts  
5 with California to support the exercise of general jurisdiction.  
6 Docket No. 782, 2. The Ninth Circuit has recognized that, "if  
7 the parent and subsidiary are not really separate entities, or one  
8 acts as an agent of the other, the local subsidiary's contacts  
9 with the forum may be imputed to the foreign parent corporation.'"   
10 Doe v. Unocal Corp., 248 F.3d 915, 926 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting  
11 El-Fadl v. Central Bank of Jordan, 75 F.3d 668, 676 (D.C. Cir.  
12 1996)). "An alter ego or agency relationship is typified by  
13 parental control of the subsidiary's internal affairs or daily  
14 operations." Id. (citing Kramer Motors, Inc. v. British Leyland, Ltd., 628 F.2d 1175, 1177 (9th Cir. 1980)).

16 ASUSTeK and ACI state that, in an answer filed in the Eastern  
17 District of Texas last year, SIS-TW "admitted" that "[o]n November  
18 18, 2008, SIS America decided to discontinue operations in the  
19 United States; since then, SIS Taiwan has assumed responsibility  
20 for United States sales." Opp. at 2 (citing Brigham Decl., Ex.  
21 5). They also assert that SIS-TW has filed a joint financial  
22 report for itself and its subsidiaries and that an officer of the  
23 American entity was a named inventor on seven United States  
24 patents that were assigned to the Taiwanese entity. Id. (citing  
25 Brigham Decl., Exs. 1-4).

26 These facts are not sufficient to show that SIS-TW maintained  
27 "continuous and systematic" business operations in California or  
28 that SIS-US is the agent or alter-ego of SIS-TW. See Doe, 248

1 F.3d at 926-29 (explaining the requirements to show that an agency  
2 or alter-ego relationship). Accordingly, the Court finds that  
3 ASUSTeK and ACI have not met their burden to show that it has  
4 general jurisdiction over SiS-TW.

5 **2. Specific jurisdiction**

6 Specific jurisdiction exists when the cause of action arises  
7 out of the defendant's contacts with the forum state, even if  
8 those contacts are isolated and sporadic. Data Disc, 557 F.2d at  
9 1287. Courts in this circuit use a three-prong test to determine  
10 whether they may assert specific jurisdiction in a particular  
11 case: (1) the foreign defendant must purposefully direct its  
12 activities or consummate some transaction with the forum or a  
13 resident thereof, or perform some act by which it purposefully  
14 avails itself of the privilege of conducting business in the  
15 forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;  
16 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or results from the  
17 defendant's forum-related activities; and (3) the exercise of  
18 jurisdiction must be reasonable. Lake v. Lake, 817 F.2d 1416,  
19 1421 (9th Cir. 1987). Each of these conditions must be satisfied  
20 to assert jurisdiction. Insurance Co. of N. Am. v. Marina Salina  
21 Cruz, 649 F.2d 1266, 1270 (9th Cir. 1981).

22 ASUSTeK and ACI have not met their burden to meet the  
23 purposeful direction or availment prong of this test. They assert  
24 "the Taiwan entity has admitted it is responsible for the US  
25 entity's previous sales activities through the United States."  
26 Docket No. 782, 7. This is not correct. SiS-TW did not admit  
27 that it took responsibility for previous sales activity. Instead,  
28 it has admitted that, since SiS-US discontinued its United States

1 operations in 2008, SiS-TW had assumed responsibility for United  
2 States sales. However, there is no evidence that there have been  
3 any United States sales activity during that period or that any  
4 such activity took place within California.

5                   3. Jurisdictional discovery

6                   ASUSTeK and ACI request permission to pursue jurisdictional  
7 discovery. SiS-TW opposes the request.

8                   Jurisdictional "discovery should ordinarily be granted where  
9 pertinent facts bearing on the question of jurisdiction are  
10 controverted or where a more satisfactory showing of the facts is  
11 necessary." Laub v. United States DOI, 342 F.3d 1080, 1093 (9th  
12 Cir. 2003). "[W]here a plaintiff's claim of personal jurisdiction  
13 appears to be both attenuated and based on bare allegations in the  
14 face of specific denials made by the defendants, the Court need  
15 not permit even limited discovery . . . ." Pebble Beach Co. v.  
16 Caddy, 453 F.3d 1151, 1160 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Terracom v.  
17 Valley Nat. Bank, 49 F.3d 555, 562 (9th Cir. 1995)).

18                   While there is not presently evidence of ongoing sales, in  
19 light of SiS-TW's admitted assumption of responsibility for United  
20 States sales in 2008, jurisdictional discovery is appropriate  
21 here. Accordingly, ASUSTeK and ACI's request is granted.

22                   B. Sufficiency of service

23                   SiS-TW further moves to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(5) on the  
24 basis that it was not properly served with the third party  
25 complaint.

26                   A federal court lacks personal jurisdiction over a defendant  
27 if service of process is insufficient. Omni Capital Int'l v.  
28 Rudolf Wolff & Co., 484 U.S. 97, 104 (1987). A court may dismiss

1 the action without prejudice pursuant to Rule 12(b)(5). "Once  
2 service is challenged, plaintiffs bear the burden of establishing  
3 that service was valid under Rule 4." Brockmeyer v. May, 383 F.3d  
4 798, 801 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing 4A Charles A. Wright & Arthur R.  
5 Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1083 (3d ed. 2002 & Supp.  
6 2003)).

7 The certificate of service shows that ASUSTeK and ACI served  
8 Isabel Chiu by personal service on January 23, 2013. Docket No.  
9 684. SiS-TW attests that Ms. Chiu is the registered agent for  
10 service of process in the California for SiS-US, that she is not  
11 authorized to accept service on behalf of SiS-TW, that she has  
12 never had any relationship with SiS-TW and that it does not have  
13 an authorized agent for service of process within the state. Chiu  
14 Decl. ¶¶ 22-25.

15 ASUSTeK and ACI assert, without any citation to supporting  
16 authority, that, because "SiS took the place of its California  
17 subsidiary," service upon the subsidiary's registered agent  
18 constituted sufficient service. Docket No. 782. However, even  
19 assuming that such service could under some circumstances be  
20 proper, SiS-TW did not "take the place of" SiS-US; instead, it  
21 assumed responsibility for United States sales after 2008.

22 "Where service of process is insufficient, the court has the  
23 option of dismissing the action or quashing the service and  
24 retaining the case." O'Haire v. Napa State Hosp., 2010 U.S. Dist.  
25 LEXIS 37881, at \*7 (N.D. Cal.) (citation omitted). "Generally  
26 service will be quashed in those cases in which there is a  
27 reasonable prospect that the plaintiff will be able to serve the  
28 defendant properly." Id. (internal quotation marks and citations

1 omitted). Here, it appears that there is a reasonable prospect  
2 that ASUSTeK and ACI will be able to serve SiS-TW properly. Thus,  
3 the Court quashes service but does not dismiss the third party  
4 complaint at this time.

5 C. Claims by ACI

6 Finally, SiS-TW argues that the indemnity claims by ACI  
7 should be dismissed because ACI was not a party to the purchase  
8 agreement and cannot enforce any rights under the agreement.

9 ACI does not dispute that it was not a signatory to the  
10 agreement. Instead, it contends that it was a wholly owned  
11 subsidiary of ASUSTeK, as alleged in the third party complaint,  
12 and that it is responsible for sales and distribution of ASUSTeK's  
13 products in the United States, which was not alleged in the third  
14 party complaint. It contends that it is thus able to enforce the  
15 indemnity provision because that provision states in relevant  
16 part,

17 "If Asustek suffers from any prosecution, claim,  
18 allegation, appeal, request, action or other legal  
19 procedures because the supplier breaches the above  
20 guarantees, the supplier shall agree to defend Asustek  
21 and its directors, executives, employees, successors,  
assignees, agents and clients and compensate them for  
any loss, damage, responsibility and expenses incurred  
thereby (including reasonable attorney fees and legal  
fees)."

22 Brigham Decl., Ex. 8. ASI also contends that it is a third party  
23 beneficiary of the agreement. However, although ASI may fall  
24 under this provision or may be a third party beneficiary of the  
25 agreement, it has not plead facts sufficient to allege such a  
26 conclusion at this time.

1           Accordingly, the Court grants SiS-TW's motion to dismiss  
2 ACI's claims. This dismissal is without prejudice to ACI amending  
3 the complaint to resolve this deficiency.

4       II. USEI's motion for leave to file

5           A. Background

6           On January 17, 2013, the Court granted ASUSTek and ACI leave  
7 to file a third-party complaint against SiS. Docket No. 679. In  
8 their motion and proposed third-party complaint, they had alleged  
9 that SiS sold them products that they then incorporated into their  
10 own goods and that SiS's products provide the functionality in  
11 their goods that USEI was accusing of infringing its patents.  
12 USEI had opposed the motion for leave, arguing that impleader of  
13 SiS would unnecessarily complicate issues at trial.

14           On February 5, 2013, Defendant Apple, Inc. filed a motion for  
15 leave to file a third party complaint against Oracle. Apple  
16 asserted that USEI had accused "certain Apple products of  
17 infringing the patents-in-suit based on their use of Ethernet  
18 technology supplied by Sun Microsystems," which was subsequently  
19 acquired by Oracle. Docket No. 685.

20           On February 19, 2013, the Court entered a scheduling order  
21 requiring that "any party who wishes to add a party or claims"  
22 must "file a motion seeking leave to do so" by March 14, 2013.  
23 Docket No. 691.

24           Thereafter, USEI moved for leave to assert claims against  
25 SiS, as well as against Oracle and any other third parties that  
26 the Court allowed into the related cases.

27           On April 18, 2013, the Court granted Apple's motion and  
28 denied USEI's motion. Docket No. 734. The Court noted that USEI

1 had not stated "what claims it would like to assert against these  
2 parties" and had failed to submit "a proposed amended complaint  
3 setting forth the claims it seeks to bring against any of these  
4 parties" as required by the Civil Local Rules. The Court  
5 specified, "This denial is without prejudice to USEI filing a  
6 renewed motion for leave to amend to assert claims against these  
7 parties, provided that it attaches its proposed amended pleading  
8 to any such motion." Id. at 7.

9                   B. Legal standard

10                  Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4), a  
11 scheduling order "may be modified only for good cause and with the  
12 judge's consent." Where a schedule has been ordered, a party's  
13 ability to amend its pleading is governed by this good cause  
14 standard, not the more liberal standard of Rule 15(a)(2). Johnson  
15 v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 608 (9th Cir. 1992).  
16 In order to determine whether good cause exists, courts primarily  
17 consider the diligence of the party seeking the modification. Id.  
18 at 609; see also Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co., 232 F.3d 1271, 1294  
19 (9th Cir. 2000).

20                  Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that leave of  
21 the court allowing a party to amend its pleading "shall be freely  
22 given when justice so requires." Courts consider five factors  
23 when assessing the propriety of a motion for leave to amend: undue  
24 delay, bad faith, futility of amendment, prejudice to the opposing  
25 party and whether the plaintiff has previously amended the  
26 complaint. Ahlmeyer v. Nev. Sys. of Higher Educ., 555 F.3d 1051,  
27 1055 n.3 (9th Cir. 2009).

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## 1                   C. Discussion

2                   In its motion, USEI did not attempt to show that its proposed  
3 amendment would satisfy the requirements of either Rule 15 or 16.  
4 In its opposition, Oracle argues that it would be prejudiced by  
5 the proposed amendment, that USEI has unjustifiably delayed in the  
6 seeking leave to assert claims against Oracle and that USEI has  
7 previously amended its complaint.

8                   Even applying the more lenient Rule 15 standard, the Court  
9 finds that Oracle has met its burden to show that USEI  
10 unreasonably delayed in bringing it into this litigation and that  
11 Oracle was prejudiced as a result of this delay. Specifically,  
12 Oracle points out that, by April 2010, USEI knew that it was  
13 challenging Oracle's technology, because at that time, USEI  
14 purportedly served Apple with supplemental infringement  
15 contentions that identified Oracle Ethernet technology,  
16 specifically the "Sun GEM Ethernet Controller Family,"  
17 incorporated into certain Apple products as the bases for its  
18 alleged infringement. Allowing USEI to assert infringement  
19 contentions against Oracle now would be unduly prejudicial  
20 because, among other things, it would be deprived of the  
21 opportunity to participate in the claim construction proceedings  
22 that have already taken place and the dispositive summary judgment  
23 that is now pending.

24                   USEI argues that it acted quickly to add Oracle to the case  
25 once "the possibility of Oracle joining the litigation arose" when  
26 Apple filed its motion to bring indemnification claims against  
27 Oracle and asserts that Oracle could have intervened in the case  
28 to protect its interests. However, USEI does not dispute that it

1 was aware of the factual basis for the claims that it seeks to  
2 assert more than two years before it made any attempt to add  
3 Oracle to this litigation. That Oracle could hypothetically have  
4 affirmatively sought to be part of this litigation does not excuse  
5 USEI's unreasonable delay.

6 USEI further contends that any possible issue of prejudice  
7 that would result from adding Oracle has already been resolved  
8 because the Court permitted Apple to assert claims against it.  
9 However, as Oracle points out, the claims presently asserted  
10 against it by Apple do not implicate all of the claims that USEI  
11 seeks to make now. For instance, USEI is very clear in its reply  
12 that it seeks to accuse more of Oracle's products than those  
13 associated with already-accused Apple products. Further, although  
14 Oracle is now a party to this action, it is not presently involved  
15 in all issues raised in this case. Oracle has admitted that it  
16 sold Apple Ethernet technology that USEI is now accusing of  
17 infringement. The issue between Oracle and Apple is whether  
18 Oracle is required to pay for Apple's defense costs and any  
19 potential settlement or judgment in this case and whether Apple's  
20 indemnification claim is barred based on one of Oracle's various  
21 defenses, such as estoppel, laches and breach of contract based on  
22 Apple's failure to provide it with reasonably prompt notice of  
23 USEI's infringement claims. These claims are very different than  
24 infringement allegations asserted directly against Oracle.  
25 Accordingly, the Court denies the USEI's motion to assert claims  
26 against Oracle.

27 Finally, USEI moves to assert claims against "Silicon  
28 Integrated Systems Corporation," which it alleges is a company

1 organized and existing under the laws of California. Proposed  
2 Second Am. Compl. ¶ 14. USEI's motion to assert claims against  
3 SiS-USA is dependent on it already being a party to this case as a  
4 result of the third party complaint. However, as noted above,  
5 SiS-USA was not named as a defendant in the third party complaint.  
6 Further, the Court has granted the motion to dismiss the third  
7 party complaint against SiS-TW, the only SiS entity that was named  
8 in that pleading. Accordingly, the Court denies USEI's motion for  
9 leave to assert claims against SiS-USA.

10 CONCLUSION

11 For the reasons set forth above, the Court DENIES USEI's  
12 motion for leave to assert claims against Oracle and SiS-USA and  
13 GRANTS SiS-TW's motion to quash and dismiss.

14 ASUSTeK and ASI are granted leave to file an amended third  
15 party complaint within seven days of the date of this Order and  
16 shall serve it within twenty-one days thereafter. After service  
17 is effectuated, and provided that it is not quashed, they may  
18 engage in limited jurisdictional discovery with SiS.

19 This Order resolves Docket Nos. 754 and 731.

20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

21  
22 Dated: 8/7/2013

  
CLAUDIA WILKEN  
United States District Judge

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